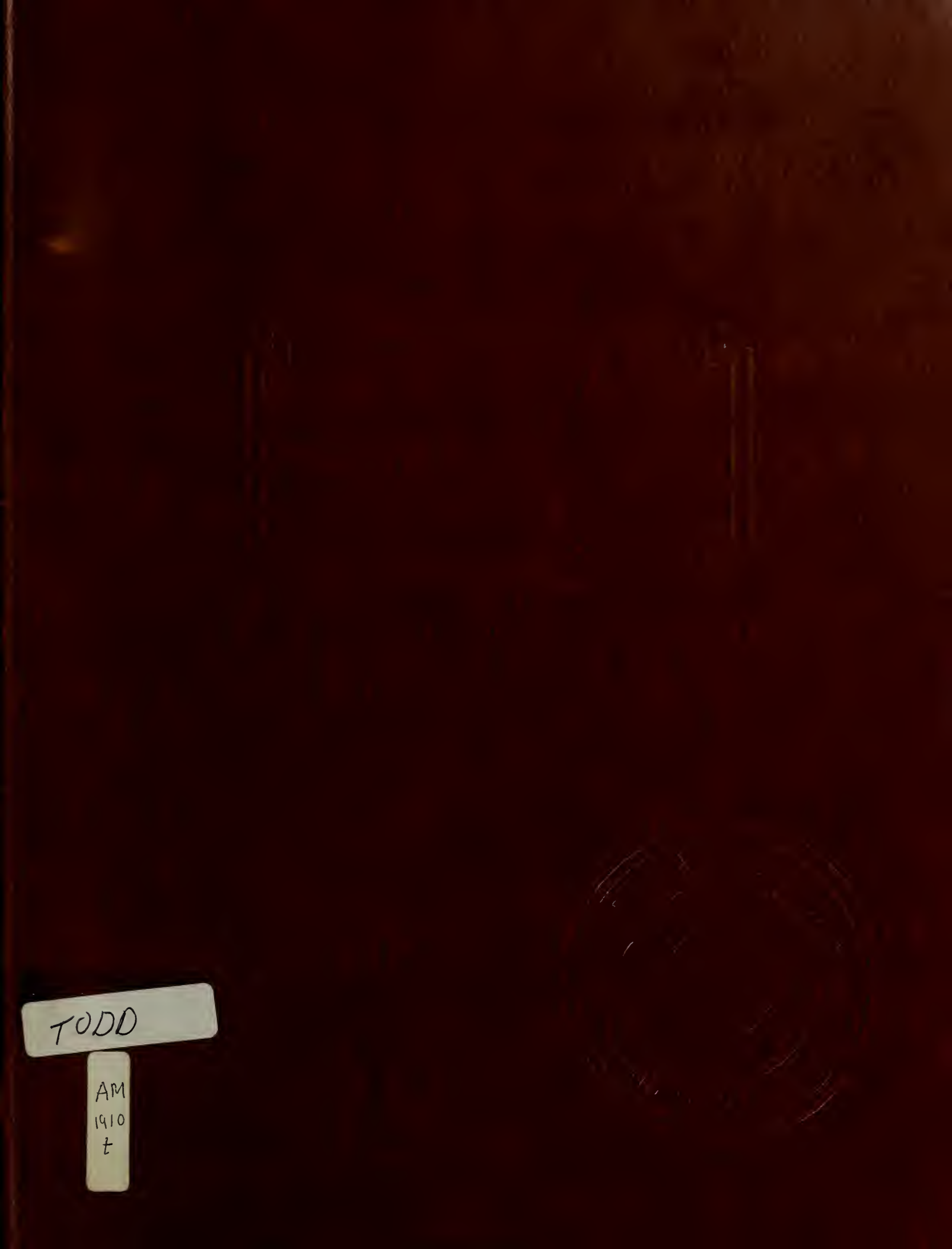
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NATURE IN THE OLD ENGLISH AND SCOTTISH BALLADS

submitted by

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Nature in the Old English and Scottish Ballads.

An old English or Scottish ballad! What fairy land of romance the phrase calls up before the mind's eye! Ladies with golden hair ride on milk white steeds through the greenwood, accompanied by knights with gold and silver trappings. Trees rustle in the soft wind and flowers bloom on all sides, while the knight tells of his love and bears his fair maid triumphantly away from her father's hall or castle to his home under the greenwood tree or to some distant castle of his own. Such is the picture which presents itself to our thoughts. Let us see how near our imagination comes to the reality.

The definition of a ballad given in the dictionary is a dancing song, a popular song, narrative or sentimental, in simple, homely verses each sung commonly to the same tune. The cheerful happy tone of most of the ballads is at once accounted for by this definition. Some great victory was won or some deed of valor done and the people gathered on the village green dancing and singing the praises of their hero. One festival would not be enough and the scene might often be repeated,

the song varying a little each time. Perhaps more often a single minstrel would tell the tale in rythmic verse and the people would join in the refrain. Changes would often be made if the singer's invention proved to be better than his memory and so we often find many versions of the same ballad, or ballads telling of the same event which are so very much alike that it sometimes seems as if they must be the same ballad changed only in the telling of the tale.

This then, gives us another essential characteristic of the ballad, namely its communal authorship. We may imagine, "a throng of people without skill to read or write, without ability to project themselves into the future, or compare themselves with the past, or even to range their experience with the experience of other communities, gathered in festal mood, and, by loud song, perfect rhythm, and energetic dance, expressing their feeling over an event of quite local origin, present appeal, and common interest." No old ballad was ever written by one man who set himself to write a tale in rhyme about some favorite hero. No, the people were the authors and the people were the singers of the tale. It was never written but passed from generation to generation, told from father to son and

by mother to daughter until printing was discovered and then the old ballads ceased to be made.

But where did the people get their material? What was the reason for the tale? Sometimes a real event as in the "Battle of Otterburn," or "Flodden Field," but more often a legend or tradition as is the case with "King Arthur" and "King Cornwall" and "The Robin Hood Ballads." Sometimes they are delightful fairy stories common to the peoples of Scandinavia as well as to the English and Scottish Nations. These are the older ballads such as "Allison Gross," "The Queen of Elfan's Nourice," and "Child Waters." Again they are merely riddles like those which Child has put at the beginning of his collection without any special name, or like the one called "The Elfin Knight."

How then does the ballad differ from the epic? The latter has a communal origin and tells the tale of heroes and warrior deeds. In their origins the two are alike but the ballad in its earlier forms confines itself to a single situation while the epic may be called a chronicle. The special characteristic of the ballad is the refrain or repetition. We find this in such poems as "Babylon," "The Maid and the Palmer," "Sir Lionel," "The Two Sisters" and others. Out of three hundred and five ballads

in Child's collection about one hundred and six show this refrain. The refrain is not found in the true epic and when repetition occurs it seeks to add something more to the original narrative. The facts in the ballad are few and the repetition is frequent while the facts in the epic are many and the repetitions are few. The ballad makes itself sung. Even in reading aloud it is as easy as possible to fall into the singsong style of recitation. The epic offers no such temptation and has a dignity of movement and coherence of narrative which is not found to the same extent in the ballad.

To be sure we find what is called the epic process going on in the ballad. That is, the earliest forms give us a single event with the refrain needed by the choral dance, but as we go on into later forms we find more of a story. "Child Waters" and "Sir Patrick Spens" tell a connected story and when we come to the "Gest of Robin Hood" we have the epic process fully developed. In this long chronicle we are told of a series of events all clustering about the hero, Robin Hood. We are shown what led to some of the events, what com-

plicated them, what came after, what sort of man the hero was, what his companions were like and something of how they influenced one another. It is a narrative history albeit purely fictitious history, a connected chronicle, more or less sustained in treatment and coherent in its parts and therefore an epic poem formed upon the different ballads dealing with the life of Robin Hood.

The ballad, then, in its origin at least, is distinctively poetry of the people. Who or what were the people who made the ballads? Can we find them today among rural communities? Alas no, communal poetry of the real kind has apparently vanished from the civilized world of today. We shall seldom if ever find a village community, in old England dancing on the green to the music of its own songs, composed by the people themselves. The mere thought of anything of the kind in New England calls forth a smile. America is too new, too sophisticated for anything of that sort. We do not find the mature man dancing about the May pole or following the May Queen. It is the child who delights in that. So the older race puts away childish things and takes on the cares and worries of mature age only keeping its heart young in the pleasure it takes in hearing

about what it did in its childhood days. The race which makes constant use of the steamship, trolley car, telegraph and telephone has neither time nor inclination to sing itself. It prefers to listen to highly trained voices of specialists both in music and verse. A Scot, to be sure, may write a "Kinmount Willie," or a Burns give us a "Tam Lin" and we are for a time deceived, but these can only be called imitations, albeit very good ones, and poetry may be said to have become the art of the closet or the library.

No, the race who made the ballads were children, and young children who had not yet realized the cares of the world. Fairies and magic are spoken of as naively as if they were every day occurrences. When the witch Allison Gross turns a maid into an ugly worm the Queen of Fairies appears and releases her. Dove Isabel is changed into a loathsome beast but is freed by Kemp Owyne. "The Earl of Mar's Daughter" tells of the love of a maid for one who is man by night and bird by day, and when the life of her lover is threatened a goodly flock of storks and swans fly over the sea and save the girl from a forced marriage. Sometimes the lover one comes back from the spirit world as in "The Wife of Usher's Well," where the mother calls her three boys and they

come back for a night but disappear at cock crowing. These people did not ask, "is it true?" They did not care. What they wanted was a story and a story they made for themselves.

Nor did they care what their story people thought or how they felt. All they asked was that their heroes and heroines should "do things." Self-examination, retrospection, a "too much dilating upon the event" was not their idea of a tale. Their story should have a definite purpose and move straight toward its goal. And so we find in the ballads little of the abstract and much of the concrete. When "Sir Patrick Spens" receives the "braid letter" from his king all that we know of his feelings is from his actions and his one exclamation.

The first line that Sir Patrick red,
A loud lauch lauched he;
The next line that Sir Patrick red,
The teir blinded his ee.

"O wha is this has don this deid,
This ill deid don to me,
To send me out this time o' the yeir,
To sail upon the se!"

But the lords, they wrunge their fingars
white,
Ladyes did pull them selves by the haire,
Crying, "Alas and weladay!
For John o' the Side wee shall neuer
see more."

The people in the ballads remind one of the little girl with the curl. If they are good they are "very, very good" but the wicked people are the worst of their kind in cruelty and heartlessness. Note, for instance, the nurse in "Lankin" or the king in "Young Waters." In "The Lord of Lorn and the False Steward" we learn of the cruelty of one who is trusted by the parents. Among other things the story says,

"And meate he wold let the child haue none,
Nor money to buy none, trulie;
The boy was hungry and thirsty both;
Alas! it was more the pity."

Often it is the stepmother who is a cruel witch or

worse yet in "The Cruel Mother" we have a parent putting her own children to death.

Like children, too, the makers of the ballads delighted in bright colors. Brown Adam has a stithy made of beaten gold while the cords of his bellows are of green silk; steeds are shod with silver or gold and often with gold before and silver behind; the maiden's hair is always yellow as gold and her eyes are like the sky. Rich material in dress seems to have pleased them as well as gay colors. When Robin Hood takes his followers to greet Queen Katherine,

"He deckt his men in Lincolne greene,
Himselfe in scarlet red;
Fayre of theire brest then was it seene
When his silver armes were spread."

"With hattis white and feathers blacke,
And bowes and arrowes keene,
And thús he ietted towards louly London,
To present Queene Katherine."

In "King Arthur and King Cornwall" we read of a porter most gorgeously arrayed.

"Blooes o[illegible] the water flown,
And all his other r[illegible]
[illegible] me:"

For [illegible] a child who is unable to express all the glory of its imagination!

This childlike spirit of the ballads prepares us for the way in which nature is used. A child cannot see "boons in the rennin brown, and sermons in stones." Neither does the ballad-singer see the details in nature. The delicate petal of the flower, the frond of the fern, the tracery of the frost do not exist for him until his attention is called to it. He sees the brilliancy of the sunset, the deep blue of the sea, and the soft whiteness of the snow on trees and hillsides only to show how people these beauties are simply a background for action which is to them more interesting than sentiment. So it is in the ballads, references to nature are usually for the sake of giving a suggestion of the place where the action of the story takes place. The greenwood is frequently mentioned but only for the purpose of telling us now that it is there that the knight is to meet his lady or that in its depths the jolly outlaw has found his home. In "Child

Maurice" the "silver wood" seems like a fairy realm and the deed that Jellon Grame does is a similar deed surely is out of place.

In much the same way nature is used to give concrete form to an abstract idea. For instance, we are often told that a thing is simply white. It is snow white or white as snow, or something else is as yellow as corn. Sometimes it is used in comparison to express emotion as in "John Armstrong" where it says "his heart was as glittle as a bird in a tree," or as a contrast, as in "Lamkin" where we have the stanza

"O sweetly sang the black-bird
That sat upon the tree;
But sairer grat Lamkin,
When he was condemned to die."

In another ballad we have a still familiar comparison in the line,

"And sing like a swan my doom,"

and "The Brown Girl" tells us,

"I am as brisk as a nightingale,
And wild as any doe."

The mention of the cock to express early morning is by no means confined to ballads, but in reading these we get familiar with the line,

"When cocks did craw, and day did daw,"

In "Lord Thomas and Fair Annet" cattle are mentioned in order to give the idea of wealth. So in many ways these bits of nature gave clear ideas to the people where the mere mention of color, sound, emotion or any other abstract word would have been as vague to them as to a child.

When we stop to think which are most frequently spoken of in the ballads one would, of course, think first of the forest, or the greenwood as it is usually called. That seems to be the scene where most of the action of the ballad world takes place. Out of some twelve hundred and fifty versions in Child's Collection about one hundred and ten speak in some way of the greenwood or of a forest or grove. Of course the Robin Hood ballads

are all located there but there are many passages like the following:

"And bade her come to the siluer woode,
To hunt with Child Maurice."

"He's ta'en his bow his arm oer,
His bran intill his han,
And he is to the good green wood,
As fast as he coud gang."
"Brown Adam."

"'O up ye tak that horn,' she says,
'An ye blaw a blast for me;
Gin my father be in good green wood,
Sae seen's he'll come me ti.'"

Evenly more frequently than wood, do we find the mention of trees, and a very fair variety may be met with. The willow, birch, holly, hazel, and oak seem to have been the best known, but there is also the cedar which in "Captain Wedderburn's Courtship" is said to be the first tree to bud in the spring. In "Glasgerion" the hero

"..... swore a full great othe,
By oake and ashe and thorne,"

Fair Annet tells her rival of the apple in her father's garden, and Willie O' Douglas Dale covers his lady's bed with fig tree leaves, while the shortest version of "Willie and Earl Richard's Daughter" tells us that Robin Hood was born

"At the fut o yon olive tree."

Nettles are not unusual and scroggs or bushes, and bracken are mentioned several times. In one of the Robin Hood ballads the wood-weele sings among the leaves of the linden and the "Bonnie House of Airly" boasts of a plum tree at the foot of which is hidden Lady Margaret's dowry. One version of "The Wife Wrapt in Wether's Skin" has for its refrain,

"As the dew flies over the mulberry tree."

The broad green country is presented to our eye under a variety of names such as lee, moss and muir, "bents soe brown," glen, dale and down, bowling green, haugh, park, meadows, plain and laigh.

The high land on the other hand is almost always a hill or a mountain and has little or no individuality except when some particular hill is mentioned as Braidscaur Hill in "Johnie Cock," Catlock Hill in "Jamie Telfer," Bothwell Hill in "Bothwell Bridge" and Louden Hill in "Dr[illegible]." Another reference i[illegible] the first mentioned ballad holds a bit of interest for New Englanders at least. The hero starts out on a M[illegible] morning to hunt.

"His co[illegible] it is [illegible] Lincum green,
And [illegible]is breiks are of the same;
His s[illegible]es are of the Americ[illegible]n le[illegible]ther,
Silver buckles tying them."

Birds are to be found everywhere in the ballads. The hawk is the constant attendant of the hunt and the cock is the harbinger of dawn. Doves are always the appropriate companions of ladies and sometimes the lady herself is referred to under this figure. In "Young Hunting" the lady begs her parrot to come down and pick wheat off her hand, Hind Etin speaks of shooting the buntling and the laverock or lark, "The Twa Magicians" change themselves into duck and drake, while the blackbird and mavis are used as a contrast to the grief of Lankin and the nurse. Swans, peacocks and fessaunts remind

us of Dresden china landscapes.

Of the flowers and plants, roses and lillies are most common but there is also the "jillyflower," the daisy, marygold, primrose, and "elephant" as well as the thistle and thorn.

The phrase "wan water" is a familiar one to ballad readers and it is applied alike to the sea or the river though perhaps more often to the latter. About one hundred and five versions contain a reference to the sea or its shore or both. Very often this is used to give the idea of distance as in "The Two Knights,"

"O I'll gang till a far countrie,
And far beyond the faen,"

or in "The Bold Peddler and Robin Hood,"

"I am Gamble Gold of the gay green woods,
And travelled far beyond the sea;"

The weather in ballad land seems to have been always pleasant and warm for we have little mention of rain or snow and then it is usually for the sake of comparison as in "The Gay Goshawk,"

"The red that is in my love's cheek
Is like blood spilt amang the snaw;"

or in "Johnie Cock,"

"His cheeks were like the roses red,
His neck was like the snaw:"

Wonder is mentioned only twice and then is in the first ballad, a "Riddle Wisely Expounded,"

"Hongyr is schirpyer than þe thorne,
þonder ys lodder than ys þe horne."

The deer, buck, hart, hind and roe are of course almost as frequent in their appearance as are the dogs who accompany the chase. Animals such as cattle, or kye as they are often called, are used to denote wealth and form no part of the picture.

Fish under the names of "machrell," trout, and mussels together with the eel and whale that live in the water are found in about sixteen versions.

It is said, and with much truth, that there is little or no nature in the old ballads and with that thought in mind the student is surprised at the number of references to be found. Every one of the twelve hundred and fifty has some reference to it however slight, except thirty-six. In these there is not even a suggestion of a background for the action. But nature is not used for imaginative purposes. There was no thought of description per se. The child does not understand the use of his surroundings and whatever delightful scenes we may conjure up for the setting of our ballad story

it is only through the sug estion of a word or two that we fill in the picture for ourselves. No, the main purpose of the authors was to tell a delightful story, and that they certainly did. It is the naiveté of the tales that charms us and when with our heads full of dreams we close the volume we are more than ever convinced that the ballads are the literature of the childhood of the race.

NATURE IN THE OLD ENGLISH AND SCOTTISH BALLADS.

Stanza References.

4--B st. 1

4--H " 14 (parrot)

10--B " 18 (swan)

13--A " 2, 3 (hawk)

13--B " 1, 2 (hauke)

16--E " 3, 9 "

17--A " 3, (lavrock)

18--A " 20 hawkes

8--A " 6 cock

15--A " 1 cock

22 " 9, 10 capon

23 " 18, coc

26 Three Ravens st. 5 haukes, fowle, 10 haukes

26 Twa Corbies " 1, 2, 3 hawkes

31 st. 38 hawkes

34 " 11, 12 "

37--C " 3 "

39--A " 39

41--A " 17 buntin, linnet

B " 16 buntling, laverock

43--A	st.	11	goss-hawk
B	"	6	
44	"	7	turtle dove
	"	9	duck and drake
46--A	"	9, 10	dove (riddle)
	"	9, 10	capon (riddle)
	"	12, 13	cock (riddle)
46--A	"	16, 17	sparrow (riddle)
B	"	9, 10	chicken (")
	"	12, 13	sparrow (")
	"	16, 17	cock (")
	"	9, 10	dove (")
47--A	"	9, 10	thristlecock (riddle)
49--B	"	10	
54--B	"	17	
55	"	1	carnal and crane
	"	10, 11	cock
58--A	"	20	hawk (dream)
	"	21, 33	merlion
B	"	1	

64--B st. 22

66--C " 7 hawk

" 22 dows

67--A " 7 cock

B " 7, 12, 13, 22 cock

68--A " 7, 9, 20

C " 11, 12, 14, 18 parrots

G " 3, 4, 6

69--F " 11

70--B " 9 cock (metaphor)

73--I " 20 goss hawks

" 21 dows, swans

77--A " 14 cock

77--B " 5, 8 cocks

F " 7 "

G " 3 "

79--A " 9, 11 "

B " 4 "

C " 8 "

81--A " 15 thresel-cock

81--A st. 15 jaye
" 17 hawke
82 " 1, 5, 7, 10
" 13 hawke
86--A " 8 cocke
88--B " 6, 7, 10, 11 hawkes
16--18 hawkes
89--A " 22, 23, 24, gos-hawke (boy)
" 22, turtle-dow (girl)
" 31 gos-hawke
" 35 turtle-dow
B " 14 dow (girl)
93--A " 26 black-bird (contrast)
" 27 mavis (")
95--I " 8 craws
96--A " 1 goss-hawk
" 8, 9
E " 1 goss-hawk
" 6 sea-maw
" 13, 15

96--A	st.	21	mavis
97--A	"	4	
B	"	1	fowl
98--A	"	7, 8	
111	"	2, 4, 6, 8	crow
	"	10, 12, 14, 15	pye
114--B	"	13	
K	"	1	
117	"	33	swannes, fessauntes (food)
	"	33	foules of the ryuere(")
	"	132	pecok (on arrows)
	"	331	hawkes
	"	445	
118	"	1	
	"	2	woodweele
119	"	1	foales
	"	3	
	"	73	cocke (time)
121	"	1, 64	
122--A	"	1	

125	st.	8	goose wing (for arrow)
127	"	1	
150	"	12	nightingale
151	"	11	hawk
	"	21	fowls (food)
159	"	34	faulcon
161--A	"	14	faulcons, fesaunt
C	"	13	
166	"	1	
	"	6, 9, 11, 12, 25, 26, 28, 30, egle	
167	"	1	
169--A	"	5	
B	"	5	
175	"	4	
180	"	32	
182--A	"	15	
183--A	"	3	cock
186	"	23	corbie
189	"	19	cocks

214--A st. 5, 6

216--A " 4, 5, hen (food)

222--A " 24

" 36 laverocks

245--A " 2 hawks

246--A " 2 hawks

" 7 dun feather and gray (carrier pigeons)

248 " 6 cock

253 " 19, 21

254--A " 5, 6, 9, 10

255 " 9, 10 cock

256 " 10

262 " 20 swans (dream)

263 " 5, 6, hawk

265 " 2 "

268 " 13 cock (time)

" 49

269--A " 3

270 " 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 13, doo

" 15, 16, 20--22, 24, doo

st. 29 storks
" 30, 33 swans gos-hawk
" 34, 36, 37, 40
271--A " 96 swallow
273 " 1
274--A " 15, 16, clocken hen
292 " 13 redb east
" 13 swan (comp.)
" 24
295--A " 1 nightingale (comp.)
298 " 9 cock
300 " 3
301 " 11 lark
304 " 3, 18, 39 cocks (time)

7--B st. 18, 20
43--B " 6
49--B " 10
64--A " 30
73--A " 29
74--A " 18
B " 18
75--A " 10
B " 11
76--A " 35
85--C " 9
87--A " 19, 20
B " 15
98--A " 7
117 " 33
118 " 28
142--A " 4
161--B " 12
C " 30, 38
271--A " 47

1--A st. 1
1--C " 1
15--B " 1 (ref)
16--A " 1 (ref)
16--E " 1 (ref)
39--A " 40
43--A " 1, 5, 6, 8, 14
B " 3
63--A " 12
73--I " 4
114--A " 6
120--B " 1
123--B " 20

40 st. 1, 2

53--A " 2 oxen

55 " 3 ox and ass

" 7 "

" 19 ox

72--A " 7 owsen, kye

73--A " 7, 8, oxen, kye (wealth)

I " 7, 8, cattle, kye (wealth)

" 10--14 hogs, "

112 " 8

117 " 13 whyte bull (prize)

126 " 15 calf

149 " 44 bull

165 " 3 bull skinn

175 " 30, 40, bull (coat of arms)

177 " 24, 67, " (" " ")

178--F " 17 kye

H " 13 kine

184 " 7 cow, bull

185 " 6, 7, 9, 11, 19, 21, kyne

185 st. 23, 37, 38, 51, 53, 57, 59, 62

187--A " 5

B " 4

190 " 3, 24, 26, 27, 39, 40, 41

203--A st. 7, 10, 15, 17, 18, ky

B " 6, 8, ky

214--E " 15 ousen, kye

217--A " 13, 17, ky

B " 1, 7, 10, ky

222--A " 5, 6

225--A " 13 nout

B " 15 kye

226--A " 9, 10, kye

B " 11, 25, "

227 " 5

228--A " 3, 11

233--A " 19, 20

236--A " 5

278--B " 2 oxen

300 " 12, 13

2--A st. 12
55 " 19
68--A " 18 (oath)
G " 7 (")
73--I " 7, 8 (wealth)
100--A " 13
102--A " 17
B " 1
C " 1
124--A " 4
125 " 16
133 " 18 (food)
140--B " 23
169--B " 23
181--B " 9
189 " 1, 32, (food)
190--A " 1, 16, 20, (food)
196--A " 16
199--A " 1
210--A " 4

210--C st. 4

D " 2

216--A " 13 (food)

B " 1, 14, (food)

217--A " 4 (food)

222--C " 7 (")

249 " 13

268 " 29, 30, 44

Deer

(roe, hind, etc.)

15--A st. 27--30

18--A " 3

26 " 6 (doe, fig. for wife)

32 " 3

59--B " 10 (comp.)

73--B " 1

98--A " 5 venison

101--A " 21, 24, 26

102--B " 14, 16, deer, roe

" 15, 17, hind

103--A " 40 buck and roe

" 54

114--A " 6, 7, 8

C " 7 dandoe and roe

" 8 " " hare

D " 2, 6, 7, 8, deer

115 " 2 fleych

4, 5, der

116 " 2, 49, 105, 117, 141

117 " 32 (food)

117 st.172 do (food)
" 185, 357, 358
" 366, 377, 389
" 417, 446, 447
119 " 2
" 37 "venyson þat gose in thys vale"
122--A " 21 harts, hyndes, staggs
" 22 " " fawne
B " 20, 22 horn beasts
" 24
123--B " 3, 4, buck, do, hart
125 " 27
" 30 does
126 " 3, 5, 6
127 " 27
128 " 4, 6
129 " 1 buck
131 " 3 " , doe
" 4, 6, 19
133 " 25

136 st. 6

137 " 3

139 " 5, 6--9, hart

140--B " 6

144 " 3, 7

145--B " 20

148 " 2, 13

149 " 30, 32, 40, 41

150 " 15

161--C " 13

162--A " 2, 5, 7, 8, 13, 17

B " 2, 4, 7, 8, 10, 11, 18, 20, 28

169--C " 20

189 " 14, 15

256 " 7 hart

260--A " 1

267--A " 31

271--A " 46 roebucks

292 " 2, 7, buck and doe

294--B " 15 "

295--A st. 1 doe

B " 1 "

305--A " 1, 16, 29, hart, hynd, dae, rae

Dew

46--A st. 12, 13, riddle

B " 16, 17, "

47--A " 1

77--B " 15

277--F " 1 (refrain)

7--A st. 3

13--A " 4 greyhound

26--A " 4, 10, hounds

26--B " 2, 3

31 " 38 hounds

32 " 9, 10, hounds

37--C " 3 "

41--A " 18

44 " 10

51 " 89 hounds

53--C " 10, 33, 34, hounds

56 " 9

62--A " 24 hounds

B " 19 "

E " 15 "

82 " 12 "

88--B " 6, 7, 10, 11, 16--18, hounds

114--A " 1, 9, 12, hounds

C " 1, 3

D " 1, 2, 9, 12, 18

117 st.182 hounds

122--A " 5

123--A " 16, 17, 20

B " 31, 32, 33, 34, 37

151 " 11 hounds

162--B " 2, 7, 10, 28

166 " 26 talbott

169--C " 20

175 " 30 (coat of arms)

189 " 15 hounds

245--A " 2 "

246--A " 2 "

259 " 11 "

260--A " 18 "

263 " 5, 6"

265 " 2 "

(Meadows etc.)

3--A st. 11 ley-land

7--A " 3 lea

7--A " 6, 9, moss and muir

7--B " 4 lee

15--A " 9, 15, green

15--A " 10 lee

15--A " 33 dale and down

18--A " 4, 5, plaine

21--A " 10 greene

26 Three Ravens st. 3

31 st. 29, 49, more

37--C " 1 lee

40 " 12 sunny fell

47--A " 15, 17

61 " 14, 17, 32, more

" 16, 18, bents (fields)

62--A " 2, 3, dale

62--A " 24 lilly lee

62--B " 8 dale

E " 2 "

72--A st. 14 dale and down
82 " 1
92--A " 1 Arthur's Dale
94 " 2 dale and down
102--B " 7, 8, green
104--B " 10, 11, green
107--A " 1 Adlatts parke
109 " 14, 23, 40, 47, Guildford Green
" 66, 67
111 " 9 grene
113 " 8, 9
114--B " 3, 4, 8, muir and muss
116 " 128, 141 parks and forests
117 " 52
" 352 mosse and ferme
" 427
118 " 12 slade
" 20, 34, dale and downe
119 " 2
121 " 4 ley

123--B st. 10, 11, 39, 41, Fountains Dale

" 27 lee

124--A " 1 green

127 " 27, 29, parks

129 " 1 plain

131 " 2 vallies

134 " 30 dale

" 39 laigh

135 " 17 plain

137 " 9 lee

" 10 parke

" 22

138 " 3, 15, 20

139 " 11, 13

140--B " 27, 28, 29

143 " 12 lee

145--B " 20 "

30 green

148 " 13, 14, parke

151 " 5

157--G st. 18
159 " 51 marsh
161--B " 8, 11, lily lea
C " 3, 13, dales
" 10 green
" 30
161--C " 31, 37, lily lee
162--B " 10 dales
162--B " 28 bent
168 " 8 Flodden Field
172 " 1
176 " 22 greene
177 " 62 "
178--F " 2 lily lee
" 17 " "
179 " 10 moss
181--A " 1 green
B " 9 meadows
185 " 4, 34, 48, lee
186 " 19, 23, "

188--A " 8, 10, 13, 29, 34, lee
B " 6, 8, 22, lee
189 " 3 dale
" 4 lily lee
" 13 moss and muir, houp
" 22 moor
191--A " 2, 7, moss
C " 1, 11, moss and muir
192--A " 5, 13, " "
194--B " 8 lea
196--A " 10, 21, green
C " 10 green
199 " 6, 8, bowling green
200 " 1, 4, burn-brae
201 " 3 haugh
202 " 10 lee
203--A " 23
206 " 10 how
209--A " 14 green
210--A " 4 meadow

210--C	st.	4	meadow
D	"	2	"
211	"	26	lee
215--A	"	3	meadow
221--A	"	1	glen
222--A	"	4	muir, glen
222--A	"	16	green
	"	24	dale
	"	29	glen
C	"	5, 10,	green
226--B	"	15, 29,	glens
227	"	15	muir, glen
228--A	"	5, 6,	dales
	"	6	glen
231--A	"	15, 18,	green
	"	25	glen
233--A	"	7	hows
237	"	8, 21, 27,	green
	"	20	glens
239	"	6, 7,	valley

245--A st. 2 plain
246--A " 9 lea
251 " 21 plain
" 22 dales
257 " 18, 22 dales and down
258 " 8 glen
260--A " 4, 5, plain
262 " 3, 10, 17, 19, 21, 22, 25
266--A " 2, 6, 13--15
267--B " 11 dale and down
269--A " 8 plain
271--A " 29, 31, 51, 62, lee
" 46 dales
277--A " 3
B " 6
292 " 8 dale
294--B " 8 green
296 " 8 moss and muir, dale
300 " 18 green
304 " 1 craig and cleugh

304 st. 3, 18, 39, meadows

" 4, 10, 19, 28, 40, green

" 38 lee

" 43 plain

305--A " 18 lee

36 st. 2, 3, 7, 12, 14, machrell

42--A " 11

B " 9

44 " 8 eel and trout

47--B " 12

67--B " 2 (comp.)

97--B " 21, 22, fish, whale

148 " 12, 16

151 " 21

196--A " 16

204--A " 12 mussels

221--A " 13

B " 17

C " 17

264 " 10, 18, 19

267--B " 9

Flax and Furze

1--A st. 11, 21

36 " 15

65--B " 10, 18, whin (furze)

Flower

(plants)

4--A st. 1 daisy

5--A " 8, 51

11--B " 1 (ref.)

14--A " 1, 2

18--B " 1 ref.)

20--B " 1 (ref.)

25--A " 1(ref.)

30 " 24

35 " 12

47--A " 9, 10, primrose (riddle)

48 " 32 (comp.)

62--A " 8 (comp.)

66--B " 6 garlan

C " 7 "

73--I " 28 (dress)

77--B " 7 gilli-flowers

78--A " 6

95--A " 5 thistle and weed

96--A " 3

97--A " 15

97--B st. 13, 14, 18, 22
106 " 3
111 " 8 blowe
121 " 1
123--A " 4 fearne
123--B " 1 flowers and leaves
145--A " 17
148 " 2 elephant
149 " 52 garland
166 " 1
218--A " 4
219--A " 1, 3, primrose
" 2
" 3 jelly-flower
" 4 sweet-william, camovine, sallad
" 5 kail
" 6 marygold, blacwort
" 7
232--A " 1 daisy
" 2

261 st. 7

298 " 1 gilly-flowers

304 " 1

Lily

11--B st. 1 (refrain)

37--A " 13 lillie leven

37--C " 14 " lee

41--A " 52 lily flower (fig.)

85--B " 7

102--A " 2 (comp.), 18 (place)

148 " 2 lily leafe (time)

195--A " 12

B " 2

209--A " 3 (comp.)

215--A " 3

243--D " 6, 8

F " 12

261 " 3 lily flower (comp.)

271--A " 26 " " "

5--A st. 50

7--B " 18

11--B " 1 primrose (refrain)

14--A " 6, 10

28 " 1 ref.

39--A " 5, 6, 19, 20

66--B " 10

73--A " 22

74--A " 18

B " 18

75--A " 10

85--A " 5, 6

C " 8

105 " 8 (comp.)

112 " 3

114--D " 13 (comp.)

117 " 398 rose garland

166 " 2, 3, 4--7, 9, 13, 18, 32

195--A " 1, 12, rose and primrose

B " 2 " " "

215--A " 3

37--A st. 8

C " 11 apple

46--A " 9, 10 cherry (riddle)

" 15, 16, plum (")

B " 9, 10 cherry

" 12, 13

54--A " 2--5, 7, 9, cherries, berries

54--B " 3--5, 7, 8, cherries

101--A " 19, 20 roddins (berries of mountain ash)

102--B " 11, 12 junipers

116 " 152, 158, 162 apple

155--A " 6 apple

B " 3 "

C " 6 "

N " 5 "

158--B " 27 " (comp.)

292 " 3 hips, haws, roots.

37--A st. 8
C " 11
42--A " 1
B " 1
54--A " 3 orchard
B " 3
61 " 41
73--I " 24
78--A " 6
89--B " 15
97--B " 5
100--D " 1 garden wall
107 " 39
166 " 1, 2
175 " 4
180 " 1
194--A " 1
195--A " 1
B " 11
229--A " 3

261 st. 16

263 " 1, 4

" 2 hedge

271--A " 71

298 " 1

301 " 8, 11

304 " 4, 19, 40

Grain

55 st. 25, 27

68--C " 14 wheat (for bird)

95--I " 5 seed

110 " 30 oat-meal

121 " 31 oats (for horse)

140--B " 23

169--C " 13 wheit

" 20, 21, meil and malt

207--A " 3 hempseed and flaxseed

1--A	st.	1 bent
1--A	"	15, 18, 19
C	"	13, 18
7--A	"	29
31	"	53 (comp.)
35	"	8 grass-green
37--A	"	1 (grassy bank (fernie brae
	"	14 fernie brae
46--A	"	12, 13 (riddle)
B	"	16, 17 "
52--A	"	5
56	"	15 (comp.)
60	"	37 hearbe
63--A	"	23
65--A	"	21
B	"	13
66--A	"	12
68--A	"	14, 24 turf
	"	25 fern

68--G st. " grass (oath)

70--B " 19 stray

71 " 19, 24, 25, 27, 35, 43

74--A " 6

77--F " 7 hay

79--D " 9

83--A " 7, 14, 23 (comp.)

85--A " 3

B " 5

C " 6

99--A " 10

102--A " 17

B " 1

C " 1

107--A " 1

112 " 8 hay

" 9 rushes

114--A " 6 ling

120--B " 17, 18 sod

129 " 21

134	"	54 green
151	"	20
155--C	"	6
159	"	66
161--C	"	17
162--A	"	5, 8, 26
189	"	32
201	"	1, 2, 4, rashes
203--A	"	4 turf
226--B	"	7 bracken
227	"	21 brackans
228--A	"	8
251	"	13, 16
268	"	29, 30, 44 hay
291	"	12 rash

32	st.	15, 16
201	"	2
214--A	"	1
E	"	10
218--A	"	2
227	"	20
294--B	"	14

7--A st. 15 know

39--A " 23

44 " 10 hill

46--B " 5

48 " 7

73--A " 1 hill (scene)

I " 1 " "

74--A " 1 " "

104--B " 8 mts.

110--B " 1

114--B " 3, 4, 8, mts.

D " 2, 6, Braidscaur Hill

117 " 57 Mt. Caluere

118 " 20 hill, 46 lowe

119 " 2

126 " 29

134 " 38, 47

135 " 18

140--B " 26

142--A " 7, 8

157--G st. 10, 18, 35

160 " 3

161--C " 13

162--A " 1 mts.

" 7

B " 9, 10

164 " 9, 10

179 " 4, 8, 11 fell

185 " 38

187--B " 26 mts. (comp)

189 " 13 hill 25 brae

190 " 16, 17 Catlock hill

192--A " 3

202 " 11, 18

205 " 2, 11, Loudoun Hill

206 " 2, 5, 18 Bothwell Hill

" 10, 11 Know

214--E " 5, 11

216--B " 16 brae

217--A " 1 knows

218--B st. 1

221--B " 13, 14, braes

222--A " 4, 24

223 " 18

225--B " 6--8 Hieland hills

226--B " 15, 9

22, 27, mts.

228--A " 5, 6, hills

" 6 mts.

" 12, 13, brae

237 " 18, 19, hills and mts.

243--F " 13

243--F " 14 mt.

249 " 9, 13, 21

251 " 22 hills and mts.

255 " 12, 13, hills

258 " 9

266 " 29, 32

268 " 57

271--A " 46, 104

273	st.	31	
275--B	"	1	
280--A	"	8	
292	"	8	hill and dale
296	"	8	" " "
298	"	12	
304	"	1	craig and cleugh
305--A	"	15	brae

35	st.	10	worm (snake)
36	"	2, 5, 7, 12	worm (snake
53--C	"	8	mice and rats
59--C	"	1	" " "
62--A	"	23	rats, cat
62--B	"	18	" "
E	"	16	" "
74--A	"	8, 9	swine
B	"	11	"
77--B	"	14	worms
F	"	6	"
79--A	"	6	ditch, furrow
	"	11	worm
87--A	"	18	rock
B	"	1, 5, 7	rock
	"	14	stane
90--A	"	4	rain
93--A	"	27	thorny-brake
97--A	"	2	rain
	"	7	swine

97--B	st.	3	rain
102--B	"	2	winter's shower
110--B	"	8	eel (comp.)
	"	9	otter(")
117	"	13	tilleth with his ploughe
118	"	31	garlande(twigs for target)
123--B	"	20	wicker wand
155--N	"	1	rain
218--B	"	10	bee
221--A	"	13	frogs
B	"	17	"
B	"	17	"
274--A	"	3, 4	sow
301	"	12, 14	serpent
302	"	5	rain

7--B st. 11, 14

20--B " 4

22 " 2 sterre

35 " 8 moon and stars (oath)

37--A " 7

37--C " 10 starn light

48 " 2

51 " 12

54--A " 12

B " 17

57 " 1, 4--6, 9

58--A " 7

58--B " 7

G " 10

59--A " 27

63--B " 33

64--A " 10, 12

67--B " 18

68--A " 17 moon (oath)

69--F " 16

73--I st. 4, 35
77--F " 1
98--B " 3
101--A " 3
102--A " 7
117 " 64
123--A " 1
145--B " 21
161--C " 32
162--A " 49
175 " 31, 39, moon (coat of arms)
187--B " 11
190 " 7
193--A " 17
200--B " 9, 17, moon and stars
223 " 2 moonlight
" 18
248 " 2 stars
" 7 moon
255 " 10

289--A st. 12

302 " 11

303 " 1

Nuts

5--A st. 49

29 " 6 nut-shells

41--A " 3, 4, 6

41--B " 1, 3

52--A " 2, 3, 4

(brook, stream, spring and lake)

4--H	st.	4
7--A	"	33, 34
B	"	12 spring
	"	12 stream
9--A	"	19, 20, 22
10--B	"	1 Tay
37--C	"	9, 10 water
38--1	"	1 "
44	"	8 burn
	"	9 pool
49--A	"	3, 4 burn
55	"	1
63--A	"	14--17
B	"	5, 11 Clyde
68--A	"	13, 18, 21 Clyde
C	"	4, 9, 10, 17 Clyde
73--I	"	25, 26 dubs (pool)
86--A	"	5, 10 lynn
110--A	"	8 broad water (river)
B	"	7 Clyde

110--B s. 8, 9, 10

114--A " 7, 17

B " 3, 8

C " 3

K " 1

117 " 202

120--A " 7 blackwater

123--A " 7, 9, 10 wild water

B " 11 water-side

" 13, 18

125 " 6, 19 brook

" 20 flood, tide

129 " 12 Thames (locality)

" 32 Acaron (oath)

151 " 21

157--A " 1

159 " 63

160 " 2 Sulway

161--C " 12 burn

162--B " 14 river Tweede

166 st. 16 Severne

167--A " 1, 2, 71 river Thames

176 " 26, 32, 36, 37, 40, 43 Lough Leven

178--F " 11 running water

H " 23 " "

179 " 16, 17 burn

" 17 Hanging Well

184 " 27, 33 burn

186 " 26, 43, 46

187--A " 2 water side

" 10, 12, 16 ford

B " 2, 10, 11, 26, 27, 31, 33

188--A " 12 ford

" 38 deep

" 40 flood

" 42 wan water

B " 25 " "

190 " 30, 32 ford

199--A " 7 burn-side

202 " 4, 5 burn

209--D st. 9 wan water, ford

215--A " 3, 4 water side

B " 1, 2 Yarrow

D " 7 water of Gamry

216--A " 6--8, 12, 17, 19, 20, 22 Clide's water

B " 4, 5, 6, 8, 16 Clyde's water

217--A " 7, 8 water of Tay

232--A " 2

242 " 5 Tay

" 11 stream

251 " 13, 16

258 " 9, 10 Tay

292 " 3

" 20 (oath)

305--A " 49 Cadden ford

1--A st. 5, 13, 15, 16
C " 9, 14
2--A " 11
3--A " 8
4--H " 4, 6, 7--9, 11
10--A " 2 (prob. river)
B " 7, 8
13--B " 4, 6
17--A " 7, 18, 19
G " 28, 29
24--A " 3
30 " 39, 46, 47
34--A " 2, 3, 5, 6--12, Craigy's Sea
B " 2, 4, 7, 18
36 " 3, 8, 14
37--A " 7
44 " 13 flood
46--A " 12, 13, (riddle)
B " 16, 17, (")
47--E " 3

48 st. 22

50 " 6, 9

51 " 11 sea-ground

53--A " 18

C " 1, 18, 22, 23, 30, 35

57 " 1

58--A " 2, 5

58--B " 2

G " 2, 8, 10, 11

59--B " 4

62--A " 1, 15

" 7 sea-strand

62--B " 1 seaside

" 2

69--F " 1 sea sand

71 " 1 sea, 6 faem

73--I " 26

76--A " 17

D " 7, 26--29

77--A " 9

79--A st. 1, 4

88--A " 7 strand

B " 2 "

92--A " 5

93--A " 2, 5, 6

97--A " 12

B " 12, 21

99--A " 1 (comp.)

101--A " 1 ("), 32 travel

102--A " 12

103--A " 5, 8

108 " 7, 10, 13

113 " 3

" 6 faem

117 " 56

129 " 8

132 " 13, 14, distance

148 " 5 water gray

" 9, 11, 12, 23

151 " 21 sea or shore

153	st.	21
156--A	"	9
B	"	7
158--A	"	20
159	"	4
166	"	12
167--A	"	4, 9, 10, 12, 15, 17
	"	23, 30, 35, 37, 44, 82
173--A	"	3, 13, 14
B	"	7, 15
176	"	13, 24, 37, 43, 48, 49, 52
177	"	13--15, 17, 21, 25, 27, 30
	"	31--34, 36, 42, 47, 49, 54, 64
	"	69
178--F	"	15 sea-foam
	"	16
178--H	"	16
187--B	"	28
188--A	"	34 (comp.)
B	"	28

195--A st. 8, 14
B " 10, 14
200--B " 6
232--B " 7
237 " 23
239 " 6, 7, 13
" 14 flud
243--A " 8, 19, 25
D " 7, 8, 9
F " 4, 7, 15
245--A " 3, 7, 8, 10, 16, 23
246--A " 24
249 " 21
250--A " 1, 2, 5, 6, 8, 10
E " 1, 2, 5, 13
252--A " 11, 12, 14, 21, 24, 28, 34, 35
253 " 8, 9
254--A " 1, 6, 9
261 " 8, 12, 13 sea, faem
264 " 1, 3, 5, 6, 10, 12

265 st. 1, 3, 5, 6, 10, 12

266 " 9

267--B " 7 shore (place)

" 14, 34 (time)

268 " 7, 8, 13, 20, 21 faem (distance)

" 23, 25, 26, 28

" 49 shore

270 " 14, 24, 34 (distance

271--A " 32, 50, 61, 65, 70, 76, 83 (distance)

282 " 29, 30

285 " 3, 5, 8, 13, 15, 20, 22

287 " 4--6, 8, 10--12

288--A " 1, 6, 7, 10, 13, 14

289--A " 1, 5, 12, 14

B " 1, 6 (refrain)

300 " 4 (location)

302 " 3 (distance)

" 13 faem (distance)

3--A st. 4

6--A " 37, 42, (kid)

81--A " 16

101--A" 26 flock

122--A " 14 (comp.)

144 " 7

178--H " 23

179 " 14

185 " 4

187--A " 5

189 " 10

203--A " 18 sheep, goat

217--A " 1 ewe

" 11 flock

222--A " 5, 6, ewes

224--A " 13 sheep, goats

B " 15 " "

226--A " 9, 10, goats

B " 14 lammies

227 " 5 ewe

228--A st. 3 ewe

" 12

236--A " 1, 4, 5

271--A " 29, 31, 34, 35, 47, 51, 56, 57, 6

276--A " 16 (comp.)

276--B " 15 (comp.)

277--A " 3, 4, 5, 6 weather

B " 6--8 "

D " 6--8 "

F " 7, 11 "

1--A	st.	15	heaven (riddle)
C	"	14	" "
20--C	"	10	"
P	"	21	heaven-gate
46--A	"	13	heaven (riddle)
125	"	34	elements
301	"	10	

Sloe

5--A	st.	49
52--A	"	2
295--A	"	1
B	"	1

1--C st. 16

27 " 6 (comp.)

48 " 32 frost (comp.)

58--B " 6, 9 rna or sleet

G " 9 " "

70--A " 8 sleet (comp.)

96--E " 6 (comp.)

114--D " 13 (")

131 " 1 ice, snow

169--C " 22 ice

178--H " 17 frost

190 " 7

204--A " 12 frost and snow

219 " 8

237 " 17, 19 frost and snow

243--F " 14 " "

20--A st. 2

25--A " 1

34 " 18

37--A " 7

45--A " 26, 27

B " 16

51 " 12

54--A " 12

54--B " 17

58--A " 27

73--A " 1 (time)

B " 16 (comp.)

76--A " 6, 7

76--D " 32 (time)

81--A " 4 (comp.)

85--A " 3 (time)

102--A " 6, 7, 10, (time)

103--A " 31 (time)

107 " 74, 82

113 " 6

114--D " 7

115 st. 8

117 " 64, 207

119 " 3

125 " 38

129 " 8 Phoebus

131 " 1 Phoebus

137 " 21

143 " 2

145--B " 21

162--B " 47 (time)

166 " 27

190 " 7

200--B " 17

211 " 26

218--B " 1

222--A " 24 (time)

223 " 18

229 " 22

262 " 2, 13

268 " 9, 24, 30, (time)

293--A " 1

301 " 10, 11, (time)

1--A	st.	6, 16	
1--A	"	14, 17	
C	"	12, 17	
20--A	"	1	
B	"	1	
C	"	1	
36	"	15	hathorne and fun (furze)
37--A	"	12	thorns and briers
61	"	14	
65--A	"	17	thistle and thorne
67--A	"	18	by thorne (oath)
68--A	"	25	
98--A	"	8	
101--A	"	20	
123--B	"	13	
124--A	"	3, 6	
125	"	22	
142--A	"	4	
144	"	11	

1--A*st. 16

1--A " 17

Thyme

5--A st. 50

85--A " 4 marjoram, lemon-thyme, rue

304 " 3, 18, 39 mint

1--A st. 5, 15
C " 9, 14
3--A " 6
4--H " 10, 11
5--A " 2
12--B " 10
13--A " 7 (willow wand)
15--A " 31
16--E " 2, 6, 8
18--A " 3
18--A " 5 graine (branch)
18--A " 32 hawthorne
C " 2, 7
20--B " 1 (ref.) green leaves
20--P " 4, 15
" 5 oak
" 6, 16, thorne
21--A " 2 hazle wand
26 Three Ravens st. 1
29 st. 15, 29

30 st. 54

31 " 15, 27, oak, hollen

34--A " 4, 6, 8, 10, 12

35 " 10--13

36 " 2, 4, 7, 9, 12

37--C " 17 Eildon tree

39--A " 21 tree (cross)

40 " 10

41--A " 4, 45

41--B " 6

44 " 1 (willow wand)

46--A " 12, 13, (riddle)

B " 2 woods

" " 16, 17, tree (riddle)

B " 17 cedar

50 " 2, 11, 12, 14, 17, hollin tree

52 " 1 leaves

" 3, 4

54--A " 6, 7

B " 3, 6

59--A st. 11

64--A " 30 birk

67--A " 18 oak, ash (oath)

68--C " 14 willow (bird cage)

G " 4 wand (" ")

73--A " 29 birk

73--I " 24 apple tree

75--B " 11 birk

76--A " 35 "

77--G " 1 "

79--A " 5, 6, birk

79--C " 6 yew-tree

81--A " 12

82 " 1, 6, 7, 10

83--B " 12, 13, 14

84--A " 1 leaves

B " 2 "

87--A " 19 birk

B " 14

" 15 birk

89--B st. 18

90--A " 7, 20 oak

" 8 bush

B " 17 hollin tree

91--A " 13, 19 oak (material)

93--A " 6, 26

96--A " 4, 7 birk

97--B " 18 bush

98--A " 1 leaves

101--A " 17 oak

" 18 fig-tree leaves

102--A " 3, 9 leaves

B " 10

" 23 oak

C " 2 olive tree

103--A " 18 oak

" 41

" 45 oak

110--B " 19

" 26 nettle bush

112 " 2 le ves

114--A " 12 scroggs

" 18 yew

C " 3 scroggs

D " 7, 12 whun

116 " 94, 101 lynde

" 95, 98, 102

117 " 3, 79, 195, 196, 197, 204, 205, 237, 262

" 274 trystell-tre

" 286, 298 trystell-tre

" 328, 335, 377

" 387, 412 trystell-tre

" 449

118 " 6, 8, 19, 21

" 29 shroggs (for target)

" 2, 22, 33 lyne

119 " 2

" 10, 23, 76, 78 lyne

" 37 tristil-tre

st. 82 levys

121 " 16

" 56 tortyll-tre

122--A " 2, 21

123--A " 21

125 " 12 oak

126 " 18 staking wood (corp.)

" 36 oke tree

127 " 1, 34

128 " 13

134 " 44, 51, 60

137 " 22

138 " 2, 7

" 4, 27 leaves

141 " 1

142--A " 6

B " 21 oak

143 " 16, 20, 23

144 " 2, 11

145--A " 17 leaves

	st.	32, 37	
	B	"	14 leaves
		"	22, 33 willow wand
		"	40
148		"	1 leaves
		"	4
149		"	26, 51
152		"	8
154		"	25
156--B		"	8
157--A		"	9
		"	21 grain (branch)
158--B		"	27 (comp.)
159		"	66
161--A		"	67 byrch, haysell (wood)
	B	"	6
		"	8, 11, 12, 14 bracken bush
	C	"	13
		"	28, 31, 37, 38 bracken bush
162--A		"	57 birch and haysell (wood)

162--B st. 54

167--A " 1

169--A " 5 (comp.)

B " 5 (comp.)

C " 24

174 " 14 peare tree

179 " 35 (comp.)

180 " 8 tree

184 " 15 saugh bush

" 20

186 " 10 willow-tree

187--A " 17, 19

B " 11, 12

190 " 38 (to break door)

191--A " 8

195--A " 6 birks

B " 8 "

19[illegible]--A " 6 plumb-tree

202 " 16

204--A " 12

211 St. 41

217--A " 2, 3

227 " 1 leaves

" 12 holland bush

243--A " 31

245--A " 17 (comp.)

263 " 6

266--A " 12, 25, 27, 32

B " 2, 3

" 4 scrogg bush

268 " 57

270 " 2, 3, 34, 37, aik tree

273 " 1, 4

" 26 ash

277--A " holly (refrain)

B " " "

F " mulberry "

282 " 13, 23, 27, 28

291 " 11, 12 kow (bunch of twigs)

300 " 3 (comp.)

305--A " 3, 18, 31 green hollin (chaplet)

29 st. 37, 39, 42, 45, wild bore

34--B " 15, 16, wolf

39--A " 31, 32, esk, adder, lion, bear

44 " 10 hare

46--A " 17 wild boar

48 " 35, 37, wolf, bear (comp.)

36 lions (comp.)

55 " 14, 16, wild beasts

" 16 lion

56 " 12 serpents

59--A " 19, 31 (dream beast)

61 " 42, 43, 44, lions

62--A " 24 hares

B " 19 "

E " 15 "

70--B " 7 wolf

101--A " 14 lion

114--A " 17 wolf

B " 10 "

C " 5 "

114--C st. 6 dandoo, roe
" 7 " , hare
117 " 60 bestis
126 " 18, 19, wild bore (comp.)
129 " 15 serpents
149 " 5 blue bore
156--A " 18 bull, boar (comp.)
156--B " 15
162--B " 31 lyons (comp.)
166 " 4, 8, 25, 27, 30, bore
28 unicorn
177 " 20 serpent (coat of arms)
256 " 7 hare
304 " 49 lion (comp.)
305--A " 1, 16, 29, 30, wylde beastis
2, 17, unicorn (coat of arms)

1--A st. 10, 20

2--A " 1

26 Twa Corbies st. 5

47--A st. 21

58--B " 6, 9 wind and weet

73--A " 16 (comp.)

76--D " 8

78--A " 1 wind and rain

79--A " 4

85--B " 1

98--A " 1

101--A " 32

118 " 4

121 " 75 (comp.)

158--A " 5

166 " 27

169--B " 8 wind and rain

178--A " 20

B " 12

F " 1, 17

178--H st. 1

186 " 27, 28

188--A " 38 (comp.)

B " 23 (comp.)

195--A " 15

B " 15

211 " 16

219 " 8 eastern wind

222--A " 31 west "

245--A " 5, 10

257 " 26

258 " 5 wind and rain

" 10

275--A " 2

B " 2

289--A " 14

B " 1

302 " 7, 14

1--A st. 9, 19

4--A " 5

5--A " 46, 49

8--A " 5, 7, 8--11, 13, 17

B " 4--9, 11

12--A " 1

16--E " 9

18--A " 2, 3

18--B " 6--9, 13, 14, 20

C " 2

29 " 15

31 " 32, 33, 47

34--B " 18 Wormie's Wood

36 " 15

41--A " 1, 2, 4, 7, 9, 22, 26) Elmond's
) wood
28, 40, 43, 49) forest etc.

B " 1, 2, 4, 8, Mulberry wud

43--A " 13

B " 1, 2

46--A " 1, 2

46--B st. 1

52 " 2, 4

54--A " 1 orchard

68--A " 25

69--F " 3 leaves of green

70--B " 7

77--B " 11 forest

82 " 7

83--A " 1, 8, 14, 15, 19, 24, (meeting place)

B " 3, 8, 9 (meeting place)

D " 6, 7, 10, 11, 14--16, 18, 19, 24 (meeting place)

90--A " 1, 3, 5, 6, 12, 17 (meeting place)

B " 1, 5, 6, 12, 17 (" ")

93--B " 2

97--A " 13, 14, 19

B " 12, 13, 19, 20

98--A " 4--6

99--A " 6, 13

101--A " 3 (meeting place)

" 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 24, 26

102--A st. 3, [illegible], 14, 16, 18
B " 2, 7--9, 14--18, [illegible]3, 28
C " 2
103--A " 16, 35, 38, 40, 44, 55
111 " 1
114--A " 20, 21
B " 10, 13
C " 5
D " 5, 8, 9
115 " 1, 2, 7
116 " 1, 4, 8, 44, 45, 48, 94, 95, 98, 115, 128
117 " 14 grene-wode shawe
" 25 " "
" 170, 176 grene-wode
" 222 forest
" 265
" 284 grene-wode sha[illegible]e
" 295, 298, 301, 309, 310, 312, 327, 329, 334
" 341, 352, 353, 373, 374, 379, 414, 444, 445
" 450
118 " 1 shawes, shradde

118	st.	5, 6, 18, 21, 24, 27, 35
	"	38 roote
119	"	1
121	"	1, 62, 63, 70, 77, 78, 80, 82, 83
122--A	"	1, 2, 4, 19, 21
B	"	2, 23
124--A	"	8, 9, 12
B	"	5
125	"	4 grove
	"	12 thicket of trees
	"	30, 36
	"	38 grove
126	"	3, 6, 7, 20, 22 26, 37
128	"	2, 3, 18
129	"	3, 4, 9, 51
130--B	"	7
131	"	14, 20, 23
132	"	13, 14
133	"	31
134	"	50, 84, 91

135	st.	2
136	"	2, 4, 7, 10, 19
137	"	3
138	"	2, 27
139	"	17
140--A	"	8, 15
141	"	1, 8, 38
142--B	"	2, 17, 18
143	"	3, 16, 17, 24
145--A	"	37
146	"	10, 12, 19, 20
147	"	2, 24
148	"	2
149	"	24, 25, 36, 50, 55
150	"	6, 8, 12, 15, 20
151	"	24, 36, 44
152	"	9, 15, 25
153	"	9, 19
154	"	8, 38, 46, 61, 66, 81, 100, 113
157--A	"	21

161--A st. 14 holtes
B " 1
162--A " 5, 6
B " 3, 10
167--A " 2
176 " 4
178--H " 4
179 " 14
187--A " 17, 38
188--A " 10
190 " 25 shaw
203--A " 18
206 " 1
230 " 6
233--A " 3
252--A " 2
260--A " 1 greenwood shaw
266--A " 25, 27
B " 2
267--A " 31

271--A st. 46 forrest

282 " 14, 25, 26

292 " 2, 4, 8, 15, 20

298 " 9, 10 greenwud

302 " 4, 5 "

305--A " 1, 5, 6, Etrick forest

8, 11, 12, 15, 22, 23, 28, 29, 33, 34, 35

" 14, 24 frith

" 40, 49, 52, 56, 59, 65, 67, 68, 72, 73

Woodbine

6--A " 36, 41

19--A
24--B
69--A
75--D
80
89--C
93--K
95--A
104--A
130--A
163--A and B
170--A and B
171
182--B
197
200--A
208--A and D
212--A and B
213
220--A and B
224
234
235
238
240
241
244
272
274--B
278--A
284
286
294--A
297

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